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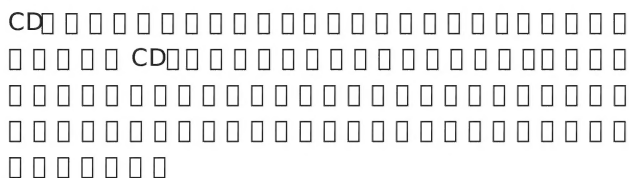
☐ Win DVD ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

☐ B's Recorder GOLD ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐





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- CD □



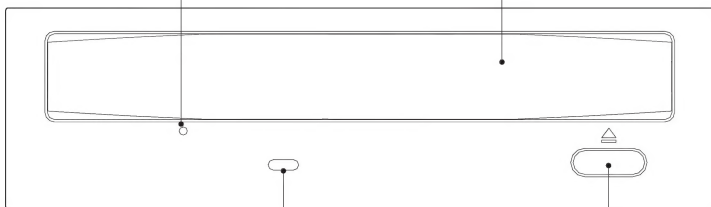
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DVD □ □ □ □	DVD-ROM	□ □ 16 □ □	×

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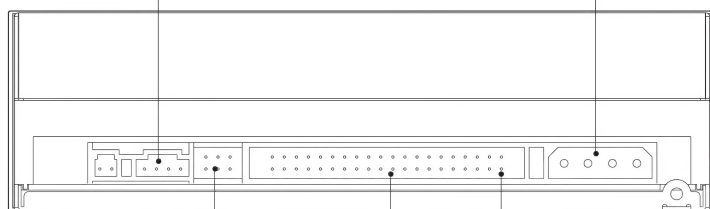


- The diagram illustrates two different spatial distributions of 10 data points each. On the left, the points are clustered in a compact, roughly rectangular area. On the right, the points are spread out more horizontally, forming a more elongated shape. Each point is represented by a small black dot.

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- CD □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

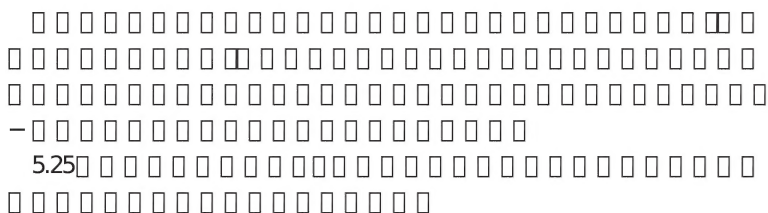


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  IDE □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
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The diagram illustrates the three steps of the merge sort algorithm using a sequence of boxes representing array elements.

1. Splitting: The initial array of 16 elements is split into two halves of 8 elements each. The left half is labeled "IDE" and the right half is labeled "IDE".

2. Recursion: Each half is further split into two halves of 4 elements each. The left half is labeled "CD" and the right half is labeled "CD". This process continues until each half is split into two halves of 2 elements each. The left half is labeled "CD" and the right half is labeled "CD".

3. Merging: The sorted halves are merged back together. The left half is labeled "CD" and the right half is labeled "CD". The final sorted array is shown as a single row of 16 elements.

